REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,607.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, as undermentioned.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Negapatam 9
,, Carwar	28	,, Madras 11
,, Honawar	30	,, Vizagapatam 14
,, Allepy	1	,, Bimlipatam 14
,, Tuticorin	4	,, Coconada 14
,, Colombo	5	,, Palar 16
,, Galle	6	Arrive CALCUTTA 18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Mangalore, north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH 21
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Fao 21
,, Guadur	7	,, Bushire 23
,, Muscat	9	,, Bahrein 23
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Linga 27
,, Linga	13	,, Bunder Abbas 29
,, Bushire	15	,, Muscat 31
,, Koweit	17	August.
,, Fao	17	,, Guadur 2
,, Mohamerah	17	,, Kurrachee 4
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY 7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September next will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. BEVIS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that no other can be genuine under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues almost extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by address of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,695 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

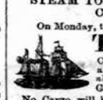
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 30th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 16th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Bhundarse Street, at Camatecpoora, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Cursetjee Cawasjee, to sell by public Auction, on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of household land or ground belonging to the Secretary or state for India in Council, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, in Bhundarse Street in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (164 4/9) one hundred and six y-four and fourteen-ninety yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by a passage abutting on the property of Mor ba Wittoba, on the south by the property of Narron Ludha and Toka Chapsey, on the west by a piece of Gover ment ground abutting on the public passage, and on the east by the said Bhundarse Street.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PLANTS IN THE BUNGALOW, No. 27, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 30th instant, at 6 A.M. in the morning, at the above named place or Bungalow formerly occupied by Mr. Mowjee's Family, a choice collection of Plants, consisting of Anaucarios, Ferns, Begonias, Caladium, Alocasias, Jomsos, Geraliums, Papilloras, Crotous, Acalypha, Liliums, Cyprepus, and many other sorts of plants too numerous to mention.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, Cutlery, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. , Mount Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by public auction on SATURDAY next the 28th instant. Sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M. the whole of the handsome furniture, &c., of the late H. W. G. Lascelles, Esq., comprising neat cut glassware, best electro-plated ware, handsome white with gold rim and flower dinner dessert and breakfast services, ordinary and handsome set of Rosewood furniture, consisting of a large round dining table on four solid legs, round, side, writing, camp, washing, and dressing tables, sofa, couches, drawing room, arm & wit-out arm, folding and easy chairs, a handsome ottoman with lined Crimson silk will make two couches and two easy chairs, sideboards, bookshelves, a large heavy carved blackwood and a brass double bedstead, a complete chil-lren's cots, blackwood carved almyrahs, hanging argand lamps, kerosine wall and table lamps, hatstand, a double chandalier, handsome oil and water colour paintings, a lady's dressing table, Bohemian glass flower vases, Brussel's carpet, a set of handsome curtains with poles and brass fittings, complete porcelain bathing tub, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M., PRECISELY.

A serviceable office shigram together with a bay horse and harness child's perambulator pony, child's saddle, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF THE STEAMER ROVER.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st July at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder where she now lies.

The Steamer Rover with her masts, sails, and appurtenances, as she now lies at Tank Bunder where she can be inspected. She is about 80 feet long by 12 feet broad and is propelled by twin screws, she was renewed in 1867 and is in good order.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 26th June 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Limas, 1872.
CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,
Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c. Also all kinds of
MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch	,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch	,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1 inch	,,	8s. 6d.	,,
¾ inch	,,	7s. 0d.	,,
½ inch	,,	6s. 0d.	,,
¼ inch	,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.
1-oz. TEA LEAD, £27 10s. PER TON.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,
Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 25th June 1873.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 5 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 25th June 1873.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is her by given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering such business as may then be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 24th June 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GHANCHAN YEMNABAEE, the Widow of Ghanchee Mahomed Esse, and BEEBEEBAI, the Widow of Gaboo Mahomed, have contracted and agreed to MORTGAGE all that piece or parcel of Government LAND, with the tenement or dwelling-house, assessed under No. 62, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Shaik Boorhan Commandant Street, and on the east side of the Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 417 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,647, 74, 1,678, 78, and 1,679, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Parell Road, on or towards the west by the Shaik Bo rhan Commandant Street, on or towards the north by the house of Morarjee Madhowjee and that of Marwady Ratna Motee, and on or towards the south by the house of Gomi Eeroo Mahomed and Custoorbai alias Maubai, and which said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Yemnabaee, widow, and her tenants. All having any Claim on or to the said piece of land, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or by any other means whatsoever, are requested to make the same known to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, as Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at his Office, No. 14, Apollo Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days hereof, otherwise the Mortgagee will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ATMARAM BHICAJEE, CHUNDRABHAGABAEE, Widow of the late Damodhur Mucoondjee, NARAYEN SEWBA, SHUNKER WITTOBA, and DADA DEWJEE LALA DEWJEE, and BHIMA TAKEYCHUND, trading at Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of GOOLABDEW, the Mortgagees and Assignees of the right, title, and interest of AMBAJEE BHICAJEE, GWOOBAEE, Widow of the late Bhicajee Mucoondjee, and DHONDOO WITTOBA, have agreed to SELL the undermentioned premises to ATMARAM SAGOON SENOY, PEELGAONKUR, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple free from all incumbrances. All persons having Claim or Claims against the said premises, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to notify the same to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such Claim, or Claims which will be considered as waived and abandoned.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement toree hundred and ninety-eight square yards, and six-ninths of a square yard, of which ninety-seven square yards is Government ground, and three hundred and one square yards and six-ninths of a square yard is Razadaree ground, situate at Old Town, in the Fort of Bombay, on side the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house and out-houses, standing and erected thereon, fronting towards the north of the said Acharchan Street, within the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, the said piece of Government land being entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent payable to the Government of Bombay under No. 95, and which said piece of Razadaree land is now in the occupation of an Assistant Farmer of Rupees Twenty-nine and Annas Twelve, to the heirs of Madhu Ranjee Bholay, the Fazendar, and which said land, dwelling-house, and premises were formerly and are now in the joint use and occupation of the said Narayen Sewbo, Shunker Wittoba, Chundrabhazabai, Atmaram Bhicajee, Gwoobai, and Dhondoo Bhicajee, and have agreed to SELL the same to the said party by the property of Ranjee Sudoba and partly by the property of Shreecrustna Wittoba, on the west partly by the property of Baloo Kadum, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the said Loharcha 1 Street.—Bombay, dated this 25th day of June 1873.

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than those of ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1	10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1	0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10	10 to £50
,, Chains Per Ounce	,, £6	6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE
GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOG WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NOTICE.
MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared their, sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

ALUMINIUM WATCHES £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.
KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

13th June 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE SIMLA CLUB.	THE CALCUTTA CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto HAMPERS—	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36	
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Iota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28,* Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 11-8*, Rs. 13
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15, Rs. 17, Rs. 19,
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
LIQUEURS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 12*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21.	GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23.	KILL THE CROW— Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	,, 23	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.
REMINGTON & Co.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.
MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.
MARTELL'S ONE STAR.
MARTELL'S TWO STARS.
MARTELL'S THREE STARS.
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
Sole Agents.
9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.
MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s ONE STAR.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s TWO STARS.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s THREE STARS.
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
9 Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
UNDER advice received by Telegram this day we are compelled to increase the prices of the following Clarets One Rupee per dozen, and which will now be as follows, viz. :—

	Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.	Per dozen. Pints. Rs. a.
Larose	19 0	11 0
St. Julien	17 0	10 0
Medoc Red Cap.	15 0	9 0
Do. White Cap.	13 0	...
Petit Medoc	11 8	7 8

This increase in the value of Clarets is occasioned by the late severe frosts in the Wine Growing Districts which have severely damaged the coming crop.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JUNE 1873.

RATES of Exchange on London are unaltered. Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼
Do. demand..... 100¼

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99¾ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China Home Bills, 60 days' sight, 231¼ to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111 to 111¼
Four & half per cent, ...106¾
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 15/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
9 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....Rs.115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-2-0
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THERE is scarcely any demand for tonnage; and there being only a difference of 5s. per ton between ships and steamers the small quantity of Cotton shipping has been engaged by the latter. The "Twilight" proceeds to Madras in ballast.

London { Cotton ..... / Cash ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 17s. 6d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 10s. 0d. nominal. / Oil bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £2 15s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG demand for Colaba, Port Canning, and Mofussil Press shares at increased rates. Dhurumsey Spinning rose to Rs. 1,640 and closed at Rs. 1,620. Other Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
12,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,423
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	760
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	776½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
13,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	114
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	138
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
.....	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 17	Colaba Land Co.....	1,605
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	150p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	465

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co., Kurrachee.....	800
250	3,000	825	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Bronch Cotton Co	80
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,400
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	6,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
200	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Ismail Press Co	710
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	...	25p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	692½
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,100
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	407
140	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1 65
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet without any quotable change in prices. The business done yesterday, has, however, been large, particularly in Bleached Goods; for, we hear, that a European firm has privately disposed of about 400 packages, mostly of goods to arrive, but as some of the sales are not sufficiently confirmed, we do not publish them in our to-day's issue. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 32 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 11 0
1,000 ,, ,, Long-cloth 36 ,, 36 ,, 8 lbs. at ,, 4 15 0
500 ,, Coloured Muslins 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 3 12 0
22,550 ,, W. Mull's, No. 13 to 19, 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 2 2 3
to ,, 2 11 0
1,000 ,, ,, Jaconets 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 2 4 0

COTTON.

The market continues extremely quiet, and in prices a further decline of Rs. 1 per candy may be reported. The sellers made the above reduction, with a view to induce business, but the purchasers refused to operate at all. The business done yesterday has, in consequence, been next to nothing, and a further decline is not improbable. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee .... at Rs. 200 to Rs. 202
Akote .... at ,, 206 to ,, 208
Broach M. G. .... at ,, 210 to ,, 220
Hingunghaut .... at ,, 220 to ,, 225
Mowa & Bhownuggur .... at ,, 202 to ,, 205
Sawgineed .... at ,, 208 to ,, 210
Oomptа & Vingorla .... at ,, 186 to ,, 188

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Oomrawuttee .... at Rs. 201
50 ,, Veerumgaum .... at ,, 190 to Rs. 192

YARNS.

The demand for the interior continues as active as before, but we have no quotable alteration to report in values. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

84,000 lbs. Water No. 20s ..... at 10¾ as. per lb.
3,000 lbs. ,, 40s ..... at 13¾ ,,
3,000 lbs. Mock Water No. 31s ..... at 10¾ ,,
3,000 lbs. Mule No. 40s ..... at 11¼ ,,

Metals remain generally dull, and no sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Burmah (s)	Gavin.....	Kurrachee.

The steamer Lombardy, to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship St. James, Dunbar, to Madras.
Barque Blair Athol, Pearson, to Cadiz.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

June 11 Nubia, s.s., Hall, Suez, with mail.
11 William Vroomprins, s.s., DeWilde, from Holland.
11 Australia, s.s., Murray, from Suez, with mail.
11 India, s.s., Dodero, from Bombay.
12 Ilyssus, s.s., Raven, from Mauritius.
13 Sea Gull, s.s., Ridge, from Carwar.
14 Futtay Sha Allums, s.s., Nazoda, from Jedda.
14 Koina, s.s., Profumo, from Jedda.
14 Schouvon Dch. G.B., Van Dar Stor, from Holland.
14 Cashmere, s.s., Atkinson, from Zanzibar.
16 Tanjore, s.s., Johnson, from Bombay.
16 Virago, s.s., Langlands, from London.
17 Vebilia, s.s., Baker, from Calcutta.
17 Roma, s.s., Ribighini, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 11 Nubia, s.s., Hall, to Bombay.
11 Australia, s.s., Murray, to Calcutta.
12 India, s.s., Dodero, to Genoya.
12 William Vercoprins, s.s., DeWilde, to Battavia.
12 Ava, s.s., Rousseau, to Marseilles.
13 Sea Gull, s.s., Rudge, to Port Said.
16 Tanjore, s.s., Johnson, to Bombay.
16 Schowoon, s.s., Van de Stor, to Battavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May 18 Adriatic, s.s. Taylor, from Liverpool, bound to Rangoon.
20 Kestrel, H. M. ss, Boulton, from Little Aden.
24 Dadloy, ship, Nacoda, from Little Aden.
25 Prince Rupert, ship, Morson, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon.
26 Asiana, s.s., Hadwin, from Shields, bound to Bassein.
26 Adriana, ship, Gilles, from Newcastle, bound to Rangoon.
26 Charles Bah, ship, Chapman, from Liverpool.
June 6 Dalhousie, B. M. s.s., Wagner, from Red Sea.
7 Alfred the Great, ship, Lawson, from Newcastle.
10 Rifleman, H. M. S., Gibson, from London.
10 Tribune, ship, Wade, from Cardiff.
12 Ilyssus, s.s., Ravin, from Mauritius, bound for Mauritius.
14 Koina, s.s., Profumo, from Jedda, bound to Bombay.
14 Cashmere, s.s., Atkinson, from Zanzibar, bound to Zanzibar.
14 Futtay Sha Allum, ship, Nazoda, from Jedda, bound to Bombay.
16 Virago, s.s., Langlands, from London, bound to Bombay.
17 Vibilia, s.s., Baker, Calcutta, bound to London.
17 Roma, s.s., Ribighini, from Calcutta, bound to Genoa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, s, 390 bars and 499 plates iron, Dhurumsey Jewa; 300 iron pipes, Khimjee Jewa; 50 barrels tar and 100 barrels coal pitch, S. S. Narrelwala.
Celia, s, 10 casks fuse, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Petersburg, s, 145 cases brandy, P. S. Kharegat.
Glaneuse, 400 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 20 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 102 cases brandy, Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta; 100 cases claret, M. D. Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sandringham, 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 121 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 376 bags myrabolams, B. Allalibhoy.
Centurion, 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Glee Maiden, 100 bags linseed, S. Tyebjee and Co; 142 bundles myrabollams, R. Manuckchund.
City of Dublin, 143 bundles munjeet, Framjee, Sands & Co.
Celia, s, 42 bales wool, Chimondoss Motomdass; 31 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 90 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 26 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 45 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 27 bales wool, Nundram Bhegrat; 25 bales wool, Jewraj Gocouldass; 7 bales hides, C. Jewabhoy; 25 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy; 17 bales hemp, M. Dadabhoy.
Elgin, s, 27 bales wool and 42 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 53 bales cotton, Purmanund Girdhur; 35 bales cotton, Khimjee Ramjee; 30 bales wool, Vundram Lolloobhoy.
Redewater, s, 70 bales wool, J. D. Vurria; 35 bales wool, Nurseo Vetuldass; 8 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 26 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodas; 60 bales wool, Carrim Ebram Mooljee; 175 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 25 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy.
William Woodbury, 57 bales cotton, Jewandass Madowdass.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia, s, 9 pieces E. teeth, Nensecbhoy Gangjee; 13 bales hides, Hasnun Noormahomed; 14 bales hides, A. R. Ahmed; 1 package E. teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 50 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia, s, 10 bales hides, Remington and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 1 bale cotton, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Friga, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia, s, 23 robbins ginger and 72 packages jagree, Ally bin Etrahim; 6 packages silk, Hajee Jamal Abadin; 1 case shawl, W Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy, s, 70 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 104 bales cotton, Hajee Esac Ellias; 10 bales cotton, Cowasjee Jamsetjee; 15 bales cotton, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 56 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 16 bales twist, Ebram Noordin & Co; 15 cases fishmaws, 11 cases sharkfins, and 3 bundles E teeth, Curimbhoy Ebram; 20 cases fishmaws and 56 cases sharkfins, Fazal Mahomed Dama; 15 cases fishmaws and 11 cases sharkfins, Lalljee Hemraj; 7 packages hingda, Lukhmidas Vurjevundas; 50 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 31½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 3 packages Cambay stones, V Custerchund; 70 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 1 case wax, W Chandabhoy; 57 chests opium, D Cawasjee Tata; 2 cases chundrooe, Curimbhoy Ebram; 247 pieces sandalwood, M Manockjee & Co; 34 cases fishmaws and 25 bales twist, R Alladinbhoy; 30 bales twist, D G Hoosun & Co; 123 pieces E teeth, S Futtabhoy; 30 bales cotton, R Ali runa; 156 cwt. sandalwood, 3 bundles wax, and boxes kismiss, M Nusserwanjee; 16 chests opium, S & D B Futtakya; 5 chests opium, E D Lungra; 28 chests opium, S Nusserwanjee; 120 chests opium, D Sassoon & Co; 156 chests opium, E D Sassoon.
Java s, 400 packages oplates, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s, 60 chests opium, E J Abraham.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th June, 11-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 76, rainfall 3 inches 10 cents.
CARWAR, 25th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather squally, wind south-westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·91, rainfall 1 inch 42 cents.
MANGALORE, 25th June, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·74, rainfall 2 ins. 93 cents.
TUTICORIN, 25th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·81.
VINGORLA, 25th June, 5-37 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 85, rainfall 2 inches 28 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Hodgson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 39th N. I., from furlough, from England.
Grove, Captain, Madras 15th N. I., from furlough, from England.
Keilly, Lieutenant, 105th Regiment L. I., on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Hodgson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 39th N. I., to joint to Moulmein via Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr W M Soutter, M A, to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 15th April last.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr George Gordon Morris, of the BI C S, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Capt F Elton, late of H M's 98th Regt, to be 1st Asst to the Pol Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from 17th Mar 1873.

Mr F Holmwood to be 2nd Asst to the Pol Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from 17th Mar 1873.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Govt by Baboo Obhoy Chunder Bose, late Depy Collr, and at present Hon Mag at Joykistopoor, Decca, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

The following promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the 23rd April last :—

Maj T G Clarke, Depy Commisar, 2nd class, to be Depy Commisar, 1st class, vice Lt-Col T M McHutchin, deceased.

Capt W Hill, Depy Commisar, 3rd class, to be Depy Commisar, 2nd class.

Capt C J Pearse, Depy Commisar, 4th class, to be Depy Commisar 3rd class.

Maj H E Mottet, Asst Commisar, 1st class, to be Depy Commisar, 4th class.

Maj C A Benson, Asst Commisar, 2nd class, to be Asst Commisar, 1st class.

Maj A G D Logan, Asst Commisar, 3rd class, to be Asst Commisar, 2nd class.

Capt C S Blair, Asst Commisar, 4th class, to be Asst Commisar, 3rd class.

With reference to Notification No 1227 G of the 30th ult Maj W Kincaid, Offg Bheel Agent and Poll Asst Sirdarpoor, will, in addition to his own duties, conduct the duties of the office of Depy Bheel Agent, and Pol Asst, Maunpoor, until relieved by Capt Blowers.

With reference to Not fication No 1935 G dated the 16th Nov 1870, Capt F H Maitland, Offg 2nd Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for the Central India, passed, on the 3rd June 1873, an examination in the Persian language, according to the tests prescribed in the Resolution of the Govt of India, No 541 P, dated the 17th Mar 1871, for officers in political employ.

Capt C Grant, 2nd Asst Pol Resident, to be 1st Asst Pol Resident in the Persian Gulf, vice Mr G S V Fitzgerald, permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

Mr J C Edwards, Uncov Asst Pol Resident, to be 2nd Asst Pol Resident in the Persian Gulf, vice Capt Grant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg R Moir, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments :—

Sub-Condr J Trotter, Overseer, Gun-Carriage Agency, to be Condr, from 24th Mar 1873, for the augmentation.

Sub-Condr and Offg Condr T Guerdon, to be Condr, from 24th Mar 1873, for the augmentation.

Sub-Condr George Palmer, to be Condr, from 28th Mar 1873, in room of Condr Doran, deceased.

Mag Sergt and Offg Sub-Condr W Traynor, to be Sub-Condr on probation, Sergt J Pearson, Overseer, Cawnpore Factory, to be Sub-Condr; Mag Sergt and Offg Sub-Condr J Milburn, to be Sub Condr on probation, from 24th Mar 1873, for the augmentation.

Mag Sergt and Offg Sub-Condr J Robinson, to be Sub-Cond, on probation, from 24th Mar 1873, in room of Condr Guerdon promoted.

Mag Sergt and Offg Sub-Condr J Symington, to be Sub-Cond on probation, from 24th Mar 1873, in room of Sub-Condr Palmer promoted.

Temporary.

Sub-Condr (now Condr) G Palmer, to be Offg Condr, from 15th Mar, during the absence on furlough of Condr Lally, or until further orders.

Sub-Condr J Lake, to be Offg Condr, from 21st Mar, during the absence on leave of Condr Gorman, or until further orders.

Sub-Condr J Grimshaw, to be Offg Condr, from 24th Mar, during the absence on furlough of Condr Thorburn, and vice Offg Condr, promoted, or until further orders.

Sub-Condr H Jelly, to be Offg Condr, from 28th Mar, during the absence on furlough of Condr Lally, and vice Offg Condr, Palmer, promoted, or until further orders.

Sub-Condr A Campbell, to be Offg Condr, from 29th Mar, during the absence on furlough of Condr Key, or until further orders.

Sub-Condr P Regan, to be Offg Condr, from 29th Mar, during the absence on furlough of Condr Rimmer, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt (now Sub-Condr, on probation) J Robinson, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 15th Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Palmer, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt (now Sub-Condr on probation) J Symington, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 21st Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Lake, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt H Armsby, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 24 Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Lake, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt McCarthy, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 24th Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Grimshaw, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt D Buckley, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 24th Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Jelly, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt A Gallagher, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 28th Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Campbell, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt J Hogan, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 29th Mar, in room of Sub-Condr Regan, offg as Condr, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt J N Wauchs, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 29th Mar, during the absence on furlough of Sub-Condr McDonald, or until further orders.

Asst Commisry (Hon Lieut) M McHatton, to be Offg Depy Commisry, Depy Asst Commisry (Hon Ensign) H Telfer, to be Offg Asst Commisry; Condr J Baker, to be Offg Depy Asst Commisry; Sub-Condr T Gregory, to be Offg Condr; Mag Sergt T Ratcliffe, to be Offg Sub-Condr, from 23rd April, during the absence on leave of Depy Commisry (Hon Capt) Doyle, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of the BI S C, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lt-Col, are admitted to the Col's allowance.

Maj-Gen's Sir C Reid, KCB, and H F Dunsford, CB, and Lt-Col (Bt-Col) E T Dalton, CSI,—13th June 1873.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry—Maj (Lt-Col in S C) F H Hanmer, to be Lt-Col; Cadre of the late 34th N I—Capt (Bt Lt-Col.) F E A Chamier (Maj in S C), to be Maj, from 28th April 1873 in room of Lt-Col (Bt-Col) J W Sanders, Bengal Inf., deceased.

Infantry—Maj C W Fletcher, S C, to be Lt-Col; Cadre of the late 48th N I—Capt E B Ward, to be Maj, from 28th April 1873, in room of Lt-Col F H Hanmer, S C, removed from the list of Regt Lt-Cols.

Infantry—Maj M A D Orchard, S C, to be Lt-Col; Cadre of the late 3rd Euro Regt—Capt R G W Mitford, S C, to be Maj, from 28th April 1873 in room of Lt-Col (Maj in S C) C W Fletcher, removed from the list of Regt Lt Colls.

Infantry—Maj J H Tyler, S C, to be Lt-Col; Cadre of the late 20th N I—Capt (Maj in S C) A Tulloch, to be Maj, from 28th April 1873, in room of Lt-Col (Maj in S C) M A D Orchard, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Colls.

Infantry—Maj M G Clerk, to be Lt-Col; Cadre of the late 4th Euro Regt—Capt (Maj in S C) E R C Wilcox, to be Maj, from 28th April 1873, in room of Lt-Col (Maj in S C) J H Tyler, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

The undermentioned officers of the B S C, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Capt :—

Lt J Butler,—7th June 1873.
Lt F W Nicolay,—8th June 1873.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt A G Hammond, Lt J E Sandeman, Lt E Molloy, 7th June 1873.

Lt James Cook, Lt C C Brownlow, 6th June 1873.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by brevet :—

Lt-Cols Sir C W D'Oyly, Baronet, BI S C; H D Manning, B S C; J M Nuttall, CB, B S C; and C W Dun, M S C,—10th June 1873.

Lt-Col A D Dickens, CB, BI S C; J A Steel BI S C; R H Keatinge, CSI, CB, B S C; J Doran, CB BI S C; G F Carnegie, B S C; F Phillips, B S C; R S Conchman, M S C; J Thacker, B S C; J Y Gowan, BI S C; T W Mercer, BI S C; A Sage, M S C; H S Obbard, B S C; W N Pace, M S C; J G Palmer, M S C; C T Palin, B S C; W H Stubbs, B S C; H Rose, B S C; G B Malleson, CSI, B S C; W P S Smyth, M S C, and J J Fulton, M S C,—11th June 1873.

Lt-Cols F Applegath, M S C; W H Cummine, M S C; R M Macdonald, M S C; P L Holmes, M S C; J G Touch, M S C; and C H Byers, B S C,—12th June 1873.

The following promotions by brevet are made from the dates specified :—

Lt-Col T J H Keyes, Mad Inf, —11th June 1873.
Lt W J Williamson, B S C,—7th June 1873.
Lt C E Hunter, BI S C,—8th June 1873.

The undermentioned officers of the BI S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col :

Majs R S Simonds, A Taylor, T E Webster, (Bt-Lt-Col) C H Palliser, CB, J M Graham, R Ouseley, and J B Cox,—11th June 1873.

Majs O L Smith and (Bt-Lt-Col) A Mackenzie,—12th June 1873.

The undermentioned officers of the B S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—

Capts R J Walker, H L Hawkins, P C Ryrd, and E S Fox,—11th June 1873.

The services of Lt H H Hart, of the Ryl Engrs (Imp Estab), are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

In continuation of G G O No. 731, dated 12th July 1872, H E the Govr Genl of India in Council is pleased to promulgate for general information the Royal Warrant dated 19th Feb 1872.

2. Under the provisions of this Royal Warrant, all Subal'erns of the British army on the Indian Estabt will be entitled to the rates of English pay laid down in paragraph 3 of the General Order quoted above, when not in receipt of any Indian allowances :—

Army Circular.—1872.
War Office 1st September 1872.

Royal Warrant—Pay of Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and of Sub-Lieutenants of Cavalry, and West India regiments.

Victoria R.

Whereas by article of our Warrant of the 28th Dec 1871, (clause 139) it is provided that Lieutenant of our Ryl Arty and Ryl Engrs appointed to that rank after the 1st Nov 1871 shall receive pay in accordance with the scale set forth in that article.

Our will and pleasure now is that from the 1st Jan 1872 inclusive all Lieuts of our Ryl Arty and Ryl Engrs shall be entitled to pay in accordance with the scale above referred to, and likewise that Sub-Lieuts of our Cavy and Infy of the Line and West India Regts appointed on the 1st Nov 1871 shall be entitled to pay in accordance with that scale.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this 17th day of Feb 1872, in the 35th year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No 75, dated the 25th Jan 1872, Capt A H Turner, of the BI S C, promoted to the rank of Capt in G G O No. 588 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the 2nd P I, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 24th May 1873.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Capt G C Bird, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on general leave of Capt C S Maclean, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut C C Egerton, 2nd Wing Subn, 6th Inf, and Offg 1st Squad Subn, 3rd Cav, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt F A Bertie, or until further orders.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Capt H M Pratt, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, during the absence on general leave of Lt-Col R D'O C Bracken, or until further orders.

Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Pratt.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt A W Crew-Read, Wing Officer, 5th P I, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, during the period Maj J J Beswell, may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders

5th Punjab Infantry.

Capt C McK Hall, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt Crewe-Read, appointed to the 2ndP I, or until further orders.

Lt (Bt Capt) A Conolly, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Hall.

Corps of Guides.

Capt W Battye, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Subn, vice Capt M J King-Harman, appointed to another situation, and to officiate as Comdt of Cav and Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on general leave of Capt R G Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Capt A J Nicholson, Qr-mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Battye.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Capt W B Aislabie, Offg Qrmr. 3rd Sikh Inf, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut A. F. Lambe, appointed Qrmr.

Capt Aislabie will continue in his officiating appointment in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt W C Ramsden, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :

Asst Surg A H Williams, M B, of the Medl Dept,—for eight months.

Col J W Orchard, of the B S C, Dist. Supt of Police, 2nd grade, Punjab,—for one year.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by brevet :—

Lt-Col C Thompson, B o S C,—18th June 1873,

Lt-Cols C C Mason, M S C, and V J Shortland, M S C,—19th June 1873.

The undermentioned officers of the Medl Dept, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surg Maj :—

Surg J E Tuson, M D,—1873.
Surg F N Macnamara, M D,—18th June 1873.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Gov of Bengal dated 10th June 1873, the services of Asst Surg W. Harvey are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr F B Pemberton, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

Mr J W Wright, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Sept 1872.

Mr J Bennett, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Port Blair, returned from furlough, is transferred to the N W P Provincial Establishment.

The undermentioned probationary Accountants attached to the Indus Valley Railway are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr C G C Davis as 3rd grade Accountant, 1st May 1873.
Mr F George as 4th grade Accountant, 1st April 1873.

Capt E A Trevor, R E, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date subsequent to 15th July as he may be relieved by Mr Moore.

Mr F Moore, Depy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate for Capt Trevor, during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J R Bagley, Engr Apprentice, Central Provinces, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st March 1873.

Lt-Col H W Gulliver, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, returned from furlough, is transferred to Bengal and appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the P W D Irrigation Branch, during the absence on furlough of Lt-Col Haig, or till further orders.

Maj J G Forbes, R E, Suptdg Engr, Irrigation Branch, N W P, is transferred to Oudh as a temporary arrangement, and

to speak of being dependent on such a stimulus!

Although, however, two days of leisure intervened for people in business, the course of business underwent no check or pause. Tuesday was a very quiet day, and on Wednesday almost the first announcement made when trade was showing signs of revival was that the Bank directors had advanced the rate of discount to 7 per cent. The suddenness of the changes that have come over the market since the rate was fixed at 6 per cent. twenty days ago is worth noting. Immediately after that change capital became very abundant and the rates easy; there was no paper offering for discount, and what was to be had was eagerly taken at 5½, and even 5 per cent. Six months' bills were even done at 4½; and one or two short-sighted people talked glibly of an early reduction in the rate. In a week the demand for money slightly increased, and the terms of the outside dealers gradually worked up to 5¾ per cent. Suddenly on Saturday last a very strong demand set in, which was ascribed to the preparations in advance of the holidays and to purely exceptional necessities, such as payments due this week on the American Five per Cent. Funded Loan. On Tuesday the demand was resumed and the full Bank rate was readily paid, while to aggravate the pressure came reports of further serious failures at Vienna and various parts of Germany. Next morning the directors acted by putting up the minimum, as I have stated. Now the simple explanation of these sudden changes in the value of money is the close connection subsisting between London and every other financial centre, strengthened in the present case by the fact that owing to the exceptionally healthy condition of our Stock Exchange, foreign holders of negotiable securities can have recourse to it with the certainty of getting their stocks realised at a fair price. As soon as the crash happened in Vienna, a month ago, the banks and finance institutions which could not get their paper discounted sold their securities to replenish their tills against all contingencies, and these securities in nearly every case found their way to London. Ever since the process has been going on, though not on so wholesale a scale as at first, but when on Saturday last a big failure in Vienna renewed the general distrust, the sales were resumed and considerable amounts were drawn from London. Our reserve here is not large enough to stand much of a drain with impunity, and hence the course taken by the Bank directors was imperatively dictated by the instincts of self-preservation. Whether it will suffice remains to be seen. For the moment there is comparative calm, but money is decidedly scarce, and nothing is done under the Bank minimum. On the Stock Exchange they anticipate that 8 per cent. will soon be the rate, and I am disposed to think so, but it is a good point at present that the Continental exchanges are well maintained since the late liquidation, and that failures have not multiplied. It would appear, indeed, that the Austrian banks and the really sound institutions are making exertions to circumscribe the area of mischief, which promise to be successful. The one weak point about our position is that we have allowed the reserve to fall so low that we cannot afford to wait any long time for its replenishment. This must be done at once, or we must again advance the terms. Probably it depends on the advices received to morrow morning whether the Bank directors make another change then or not.

Under the influence of dearer money the produce markets have been flat, and cotton, which was brisk and well maintained at the re opening of the markets after the holidays, has since drooped a little. There is, however, no great weakness, and public opinion in Liverpool seems to favour the impression that holders are safe in insisting upon present prices. The accounts of the American crop are as usual contradictory, but it appears to be clear enough that at least no greater harm has been done up to this time by the cold and wet weather than can easily be made good later in the season. The receipts at the United States ports are now falling off fast, and our own stock is by no means so heavy as to excite any sort of apprehensions.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company had their meeting on Wednesday, when there was as usual a good deal of discussion as to the rate of dividend declared. This was, as stated in my last., 3 per cent. for the half year, but when Mr. Hadow said that he hoped that would be considered satisfactory, a chorus of "noes" greeted his remark. The sore point with many shareholders still is the question of limited versus open tenders for supplies, one speaker maintaining that if the company adopted a system of public tenders for all their requirements they would be able to add 2 per cent. to the dividends. Ultimately, however, the directors obtained the usual vote of confidence. One point which told in their favour was the statement by the chairman that important savings—40 per cent.—had been effected in the consumption of coal, and that for the two new vessels of 2,400 tons each contracted for with Messrs. Gourlay of Dundee, which it is expected will be ready early next year, most moderate terms had been arranged. The refitting with new machinery and boilers which several vessels are to undergo will, according to the chairman, not only increase their carrying capacity but reduce the consumption of coal by nearly one-half, at the same time obtaining greater speed. Nevertheless with all these retrenchments there was an excess in the item of coal alone of £50,000. I cannot help thinking the plan the directors are pursuing of carrying out their improvements gradually and tentatively by far the safest and most prudent course. It sounds very well to invite open competition and accept the lowest tender, but the truth is, the company cannot afford to study cheapness alone. It has to obtain a very high standard of quality, and in the long run it will best secure this by sticking to its regular purveyors, whoever they are. The chairman spoke of the terrible storm the Mooltan encountered on her voyage to Gibraltar, and of the thankfulness the passengers felt at their escape. How much this escape might be ascribed to the fact that the Mooltan was fitted with the very best materials, it is not easy to say, but unquestionably cheap and inferior articles would, on such voyages as these vessels sometimes go through, betray themselves in a way most unpleasant to the shareholders not less than the passengers. The P. and O. Company must above everything keep up its name for good management, punctuality, and safety, and really it has nothing to be ashamed of under either head. On the other hand the stand-still policy, which I could not help fancying was too much favoured by worthy Mr. Howell, the former secretary, would have been equally objectionable, and the new secretary, Mr. Bethune, is not likely to incur blame on that score. The improvements in engines, &c., go to the very root of the reforms really wanted. On other points the chairman's speech was satisfactory enough. With reference to the Indian parcel post—established "under strong pressure"—he said that while it did not greatly add to the receipts of the company at present, yet as it paid expenses and gave the public great additional facilities, the directors were quite satisfied to perform the service and await its future development.

The only failure I have to announce is that of G. B. Marshall and Co., of Great Winchester Street, engaged in the shipping trade, who have a house at Constantinople under the name of T. B. Morton and Co. The liabilities are about £35,000.

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be interesting to your correspondent Chevira and heraldic readers to learn that the natives are adopting decisive steps to assert their claim to the coveted title of Esquire. Quite recently a member of the so-called educated portion of the community felt himself so aggrieved at having a letter handed to him without the magic superscription, that he returned it unopened to the sender. I trust this may be taken as a warning by all those who would attempt to deprive "Settjee" of his fancied rights.—Yours &c.,

Bombay, June 24. "MAGISTER."

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 6TH JUNE.

LADY BLANCHE SOMERSET has given proof that young ladies of the period are not behind their grand-mothers in pluck and stamina; that there is no degeneracy among our high-born equestrians, and that the feat of Mrs. Thornton on the York race-course could still be accomplished were it but the correct thing or in good form. About half-past twelve on the Derby day, as the Duke of Beaufort and his daughter were preparing for a ride in the Row, her ladyship remarked that she should like to see the Blue Riband run for, and proposed that they should ride down. No sooner said than they were on the road. Both being in good condition, they started at a quarter to one and reached the Downs in an hour and forty minutes. The Blue's coach, with the Marquis of Worcester on it, was easily found near the winning-post, whereat they did justice to the dainties of Fortnum and Mason and White's dry at 92s., and after witnessing the race returned to town on horseback, reaching Grosvenor Square at half-past six, in ample time to dress for dinner, and to wind up the evening with a couple of balls. Considering that Lady Blanche is only seventeen, this was a marvellous performance; and shows what condition—acquired by constant hunting throughout the winter, and riding, walking, and dancing exercise in the season—will accomplish.

Doncaster, the winner of the Derby, has been doing some strong work since his Epsom victory, and has left for France to run for the Grand Prix de Paris on Sunday. It was currently reported that the horse had been sold to Mr. Hope for £5,000; but there is no foundation whatever for the statement. Immediately after the race, Colonel Goodlake offered Mr. Merry £8,000 ready money for him; but at present he is not for sale. With the Grand Prix, value £6,000, seemingly at his mercy, the Scottish M. P. is not likely to part with this heavily engaged colt. His success, the day after to-morrow, will depend entirely on the weather he has met with in crossing the Channel: for he is a delicate horse, having been suffering, though now quite well, all through the autumn and winter from low fever. The French appear to be sanguine that Mr. Delamarre with Boiard may prove more than a match for Mr. Merry and Doncaster. Men are apt to think that which they wish, and the wish is not unfrequently father to the thought. Because Boiard, who was very fit, finished in the Two Thousand in front of Doncaster, then far from being up to the mark, they think he will do so again. But the son of Stockwell has improved "tons" since then, and there is a wide difference between the Rowley Mile and the 1 mile 7 furlongs at Paris. Kaiser has been scratched, being on the sick list from rheumatism in the shoulders.

Apropos of the Derby, I was told a capital story the other day of Mr. Merry in his earlier days, when shillings were not so plentiful in his purse as "centuries" are now at his bankers. We all know that the master of Russley hails from Glasgow, and that his northern dialect betrays the place of his nativity. In by-gone years, before the grey Chanticleer first brought the yellow jacket and black cap prominently before the public, Mr. Merry, always fond of sport, was much addicted to badger baiting, and was the fortunate possessor of a *brock* which no dog in Scotland could draw. Some Edinburgh folk, however, produced a terrier, game enough, they thought, to draw the old gentleman himself above ground and matched him for a £100 against the Glasgow badger, the event to come off in the capital. Mr. Merry and his partner, Mr. Cunningham, came over from Glasgow, in the coach, the brock in a poke in the boot, being to their horror smothered on the way. Keeping the secret to themselves they met their opponents over a friendly glass of Islay to discuss arrangements. After a good deal of bounce from the other side, ending in an offer to declare the match off, Mr. Merry saw through them and detected that there was a screw loose. Ignoring sundry kicks from his partner, delivered under the table, suggesting that under the circumstances he should cry off, after backing and filling, the dog party offered to pay half forfeit, which was handed over with the quiet remark, "Wall, Mistur Merry, I'm jist thinkin' we've got a wee bittuck the best of ye this turrn, for oor doug is na vara weel." "Im no jist so shoor of that," rejoined Mr. M., for, pulling the dead badger out of the bag, "my brock is deed." After having predicted the success of Marie Stuart in the Oaks, I was aghast to find a report circulating on the course that there was something wrong with the filly, and at hearing 4 to 1 shouted out against her, the book-makers' pencils being very busy filling up their volumes at that price. Rushing off to the paddock in hot haste, what should I first tumble across but the beautiful mare herself, a low, lengthy animal, with grand blood-like symmetry throughout on the best of limbs, looking cool and fresh, and fit as trainer could make her. "Is she off, Peck?"—"Yes, she is off, and there's nothing in the race to make her gallop;" while Tom Cannon, who, on that day, was to exact the part of "the boy in yellow" *smole* confidently. To rush back and to take the odds to a nice little sum was the work of a minute; I must have done the first 100 yards in spite of the crowd in something under 10 seconds. Cecilia and Silver Ring both looked beautiful, doing infinite credit to Mat. DAWSON. In Gratinska I could see no improvement, though the fact of George Fordham being up brought her a host of friends. Baron Rothschild's Hippia filly had "to-out-and-come-again" look about her, and of the rest I took little note. Angela conducted herself in the most unseemly manner and kicked up no end of a bobbery, giving Loates no little trouble to keep in the pig-skin. More punctual than their Derby brethren, the eighteen fillies were at the starting-post at the very time appointed, and were got off almost immediately to a very level start. Soon, as on Wednesday, Mr. Crawford's All Scarlet was seen in front, making but slow running. After going some little distance, Sonata, Mr. Merry's second string, started to serve her stable companion, took the lead, which she did not relinquish till Marie Stuart herself went to the front, when most of the rubbish had been disposed of. On entering the straight, Marie on the upper ground still preserved her lead with Cecilia, Angela, Miss Buckland, the Hippia filly, Wild Myrtle, and Oxford Mixture treading her heels off. After crossing the road Cannon slacked off the reins, and the beauteous chesnut filly instantly dashed away, when the race was over, and she won in the commonest of canters by three lengths. Had the race been two miles instead of one and a half, she would have won by a distance. Wild Myrtle beat Angela, who swerved a good deal in the last hundred yards by half a length for second money, whilst Oxford Mixture—so called from the grey hairs in her tail—lost third place by a head. At an interval of three lengths, Miss Buckland was fifth, a long way before Cecilia and the Hippia filly. Time, 2min. 50½ sec. Nett value of the stakes £3,400. Marie Stuart, bred by her present owner, is by Scottish Chief out of Morgan la Faye by Cowl, her dam Miami by Venison out of Diversion by Defence. This filly made her first appearance in the Stanley Stakes on the Derby day last year, when, carrying 8·7, she was just beaten by the speedy Acropolis by a neck. On the Oaks' day she was again beaten a neck by the dead heaters, Acropolis and Blue Light. At Ascot in the New Stakes, carrying 8·7, she won by four lengths from Templar, 9·1, Kaiser, 8·10, being close up, and again in the same day she defeated Dean of Westminster for the New Biennial Stakes. At Stockbridge she won the Mottisfont Stakes, and wound up her two-year-old season in the Middle Park Plate, for which, carrying 8·10, she finished a very good fifth; Surinam, 8·6, and Kaiser, 8·13, making a dead beat for first situation; Montargis and Flageolet 8·13, each, being third and fourth. Her engagements are the Grand Prix de Paris, for which she will not start; the Coronation Stakes and Tenth Biennial at Ascot; the Yorkshire Oaks, the St. Leger and Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster, and the Newmarket Oaks. She is said to be 7 lbs. better than Doncaster; but the colt is of so improving a kind that in the St. Leger week I think he will prove to be the better of the two.

By tacit consent the Derby has become a serious meeting, patronised only by the male portion of the community; but on the Oaks day the ladies will not be denied. Never in the recollection of man was there seen such a muster of the gentle sex as was on Epsom Downs last Friday. The Grand Stand blossomed like a gigantic and variously assorted flower-bed, while the carriages which thronged the hill and extended in serried files down either side of the course looked like gay summer bouquets. From ten o'clock till a few minutes before the great race a never-ceasing string of prettily laden vehicles poured in on the scene, with the finery sadly sprinkled with dust. The weather was gloriously fine, even more so than on the great day, and what between the fun on the road down, the flirtation, the champagne, the racing, the never-ending amusements of all sorts, and the still greater fun of the drive home, these exquisitely got-up fair ones must ever remember the Oaks day of 1873.

The Epsom meeting produced, in Marsworth, the winner of the Woodcote Stakes, the best two-year old, I think, I ever saw. He is the property of Baron Rothschild, possesses great size and power, is very level, and on short legs. The most difficult to please could pick no hole in him, and as he struck me as being as nothing like his best, he is well worthy of keeping in one's mind's eye. We are certain to hear more of this noble son of King Tom and Queen Bee's dam during this and next season, for he has numerous engagements, the Derby and St. Leger being of the number. I learn that warbles have interfered with his training, but they will soon disappear from his billiard-table of a back, and with time he will do the Baron right good service. Kidbrooke, who ran second, is too weak-necked ever to prove a downright stayer, and I very much prefer Captain Machell's Dukedon, who was a neck behind him. If any fault is to be found with Marsworth it is on the score of his dam's breeding, who is a mare by Fernhill or Gleam out of Bonby Betty, a no very fashionable parentage. Archduke, another of the Baron's, by King Tom out of Duchess by Voltigeur, is another very promising colt. Duchess is out of Bay Celia, the dam of the Earl, the Duke, &c., quite good enough for anything, though there be that "accursed Blacklock blood" in her veins, which Dr. Shorthouse so insanely rails at, but no one heeds the doctor or the *Racing Times*.

I hardly expect to see Doncaster at Ascot, as it will be asking the horse to do too much to win the Grand Prix on Sunday, and give Gang Forward 4lbs. in the Prince of Wales' Stakes on Tuesday, even though the stakes are worth upwards of £3,000. I hear that Highland Laddie, with his 7lb. allowance, is quite equal to the task of beating the penalised Gang Forward, and winning this race for the Russley Stable. Highland Laddie has being doing some strong mile and three-quarter gallops daily, so something is meant with him.

The Manchester Trades' Cup resulted in a very clever win for Indian Ocean, Inveresk failing to get up and being beaten by a neck. At present, in the absence of acceptances, it is impossible to form any decided opinion regarding the Ascot Stakes or the Royal Hunt Cups. To-day a batch of half a dozen were backed for the former race at 100 to 7 each, viz. Vanderdecken, Dalnacardoch, Shannon, Uhlan, Flurry, and Napolitain. If Lord Aylesford's horse be in his autumn form he ought, in spite of the weight, to win as easily as Rosicrucian did, but his starting is no certainty, as he is engaged in the Royal Hunt Cup, the Gold Cup, and the Alexandra Plate. Shannon, with 8-2 on her back, will take a lot of stalling off, as her race at Epsom last week shows the gallant little mare is herself again.

Mr. Stirling Crawford, the owner of Gang Forward and a numerous string of horses training at Manton, has been summoned before the Marlborough magistrates for assaulting Fordham, brother of the jockey, who is a professional tout. Fordham's solicitor tried to make out that his client was too much injured to attend; but the possibility of this being so was denied by Mr. Crawford. It appears, that on the morning Cantiniere broke down, several two-year olds were being tried, Lord Ailesbury being present to witness it. Four or five touts had impudently—as impudently as I can remember a case in the vicinity of the Grand Stand at Poona—gathered near the finishing point. Mr. Crawford, treating them as trespassers, ordered them off. They hid in a sand pit, and finding them there Mr. Crawford drove them off with a stout ash stick. Messrs. Merry, the saddlers in St. James' Street, have got a decree in the Court of Exchequer against Lord Aylesford for £1,897, the price of harness and materials supplied for his Lordship's racing establishment. Execution in four days. Something at the back of this, report says, of which we shall hear ere long. The settlement over the Derby week has on the whole been satisfactory, though one gentleman, £12,000 to the bad, was conspicuous by his absence. This puts me in mind of a short conversation I heard between two gentlemen in Lombard Street the other day: "Well, Jim, what 'ave yer been hat, thieving?" "Wot if I 'as?" "Nuthink, my boy, only its hall profit." The Claimant's case looks very bad indeed. Each succeeding witness makes matters worse and worse for "Bullocky Orton," and public feeling now runs so strong against him that the funds of the Great Unwashed are no longer forthcoming.

Great preparations are being made to receive the Shah with becoming honour, who will be welcomed with the same state as that accorded to the Sultan in 1867. He will come across from Ostend in the Enchantress, just returned from Zanzibar, and the Vigilant will convey his tag-rag and bob-tail, while a squadron of twelve iron-clads will escort the ruler of Persia to these shores, where he will be received by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and a large number of distinguished persons, who will accompany him from Dover to London in a special train composed of royal saloon carriages. At Dover there will be a grand naval and military tumasha, just to keep his Majesty in mind of Kooshab and Mahammra. According to Continental papers it is no very easy matter to amuse this Eastern potentate. Accustomed to obey none but his own will he resigns himself, with difficulty, to the strict programme arranged for him. He commenced his journey by a domestic scene with his three wives—the Shah having too much admired certain ballet girls at Moscow—so the three had to be sent back. He is very capricious in the matter of conveyances, changing his mind three or four times before he can decide whether to bestow his person into a closed or open carriage, and thinks nothing of keeping Emperors, Princes, battalions and deputations waiting by the hour. It remains to be seen if Lord Sydney can succeed better than the Masters of the Ceremonies of other European Courts have. Queen Victoria is, I believe, inexpressibly relieved at not having to provide for the inhabitants of the Persian harem. The Emperors Alexander and William are heartily glad to get rid of this visitor, and having seen something of Oriental Sovereigns I do not look forward to the advent of the Shah with feelings of deep awe. Besides, have I not seen, yea! talked to H. H. Aga Khan, a very near relation of the Shahs, and worn his colours too?

The following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* will prove interesting to many of your readers:—

SYRIAN HORSES.—An interesting account of horses and horse races in Syria is given by Vice-Consul Kirby Green in his report on the agricultural capabilities, finances, &c., of the city and district of Damascus, just issued. A much greater desire appears to exist on the Continent than in this country to obtain from Syria pure Arab blood. A Commission, composed of officials belonging to the French Government studs, has been for some time in Syria, and has made some valuable acquisitions, especially in mares. Similar commissions have visited Syria at different periods on behalf of the Russian, Italian, and other governments. The French officials informed the Vice-Consul that, although they considered the horses shown to them of the highest purity of breed, still the preconceived idea of an Arab horse is so strong in France that they felt great hesitation in purchasing any of them, as they resemble too closely English-thorough breds. The Governor-General of Syria lately organised a race meeting to ascertain the speed and endurance of the Syrian horses. The following is a note of the distances over and the time in which the races were run, the time being taken by Vice-Consul Kirby himself, and the distances said to have been correctly measured by Turkish engineer officers:—First race, 7½ miles, run in 14 minutes; second race 5½ miles run in 11¼ minutes; third race, 3½ miles run in 6¾min. It was remarkable how little distressed the horses appeared to be, although the majority were ridden without stirrups, and several barebacked. It is not only for horses, but also for donkeys, that France has recourse to Damascus. The famous "anes de Numidie" used in the south of France and Spain as sires for the production of mules are periodically exported from that city. They are very large, having immense bone, and range from 12 to 13½ hands in height. Their coats are rough, and their eyes are fringed with long hair. Donkeys of this breed have been sold at Perpignan at from 300*l* to 490*l* each.

The distances are *said* to have been correctly measured by Turkish engineer officers; but 3 miles, 6 furlongs, in 6 min. 30 sec. is too good to be true. If true, then the sooner the Bombay dealers desert Quait and Bagdad for Damascus the better. I suspect the horses the British Vice-Consul refers to are of a large breed known to be possessed by a tribe inhabiting the vicinity of the Dead Sea called the Beni Sukkur. But I have no faith in Syrian race-courses, nor in time either.

Mr. George Odger, the republican democratic shoemaker, has been adjudicated a bankrupt in the petition of the proprietors of the London *Figaro*, against whom he brought an unsuccessful action for libel; being mulcted in costs which he has not paid. A most determined act of suicide has been committed by a boy of fourteen, vexed at the imperfect fitting of a new suit of clothes. Having strapped his ankles together, he proceeded to hang himself in such a manner as to suggest a thoroughness of purpose.

I purpose visiting the Horse Show at Islington this afternoon, and will forward some remarks on what I see there by next mail.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Brugos, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Beebee Jan Street on Tuesday.

THE LATE BEGUM OF SURAT.—The Collector of Surat has taken charge of the whole of the property belonging to the late Begum of Surat.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till yesterday nineteen cases had been committed by the several Magistrates of Police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, which commence to-morrow.

A GANG OF HIGHWAYMEN NEAR SHAHAP RE TALOOKA.—A correspondent writes that some ten or twelve highwaymen have banded themselves together, and levy blackmail from the villages of the Shahapore talooka.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Trimbuck Toba, who cut his throat with a razor on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A EUROPEAN SEAMAN COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday committed a European seaman named Thomas Collins for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing Rs. 90 in currency notes, the property of John Uren.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 21st June, was 41 feet 4 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period being 15 inches 55 cents.; in the corresponding week last year it was 36 feet, the rainfall being 7 inches 79 cents.

A VAGRANT.—Joseph Raphael, a Frenchman, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Constable Atkinson, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

EUROPEAN SERVICES IN THE LATE FIRE AT BROACH.—The *Broach Wartman*, in noticing a destructive street fire which occurred at Broach on the 19th May, praises the European gentlemen of that station, who greatly exerted themselves and rendered material assistance in putting down the fire, and asks the natives to follow this good example of public spirit and true humanity.

BURGLARY.—A Parsee named Rustomjee Eduljee, residing at Breach Candy Road, has reported to the executive police that sixty rupees in cash were stolen from his shop on Tuesday night. It appears that the thief concealed himself in the shop before it was closed, and made his escape through a back window. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

A VERNACULAR newspaper condemns the course adopted by Government in connection with the complaint made by some of the people of the Rutnagherry Collectorate, that their lands have been over-measured and over-assessed by the Revenue Survey Department. Government has asked Colonel Francis "to take such measures as to prevent the complaints coming to it."

DOUBLE MURDER NEAR PORBUNDER.—A few days ago an Arab sepoy murdered an old woman and her daughter at Porebunder. It appears that the Arab wanted to marry the girl and made a proposal for the same to her mother. They both refused, whereupon he took a sword which he held in his hand and inflicted serious wounds on their persons, from the effects of which they died in a day or two afterwards. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE DECCAN CENTRAL PRISON AT YERODA.—Buchun, Puthan and Hussain, who escaped from the Yeroda Jail last month, and who were apprehended by the district police, and the particulars of which case we have already published, were found guilty by the City Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, and sentenced, the former to two years' rigorous imprisonment (this is the second time he had made his escape), and the two latter to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—*Poona Observer*.

HIGH COURT.—26TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shama Vahoo, widow, v Dwarkadas Vussonjee and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, &c.

451-71—Mr. Peile—The Secretary of State &c. v Chubeldas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

619-71—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Nusserwanjee Ardaser Wadia v Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

281-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Ruttonsey Goculdas—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.

741-73—Leathes, find Crawford—William Wallace and others v The Agra Bank, Ld.—No appearance.

746-72—Chalk and Turner—Ramchunder Dadajee v The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr C Peile.

753-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ramchunder Mahadew and another v Hajee Mirza Shafi Miskee—Tyabjee and Syani.

423-72—M M Munshi—Kuba Kika v Jugjeevundas Hemjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

54-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Judonbai widow v Pemchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.

373-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Motilall Rathi v Vussonjee Lalljee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

MOTIONS.

SHORT CAUSE.

12-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dewcurn Bhoja v Luckmidas Waljee and another—K Morojee. (specially fixed.)

LONG CAUSES.

615-72—Mody—Navazbai widow and another v Cursetjee Dossabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

157-72—Dallas and Lynch—Ragoo Balloo v Ballajee Bhagwantrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

543-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Rose Mary DeGa and others v Anne Pennell and another.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka L v A Dossabhoy Moonjal—J Gopall.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka L v Chandrabhagabhai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

375-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hargopal Promsookdas v Cursondas Madhowdas—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

696-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jethanund Chelaram v Meghjee Premjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.

623-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy v Halabhoy Mohokumchund.

314-72—Dr. Dallas—Ramabace, widow, v Damodhur Moroba—Prescot and Winter.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayan—C Hayder Ally and Co, v Hassoobhoy Thavur and Co.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

438-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Cawasjee Nanabhoy v W A Hurst—Chalk and Turner.

685-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Framjee Eduljee Davur v P Muncherjee Batliwalla and others—Mr. Peile.

493-72—A Framjee—H Nusserwanjee Screwalla v The Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ST. JAMES, 1,200 tons, Captain A. Dunbar, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras.

THE BARQUE BLAIR ATHOL, 408 tons, Captain E. Pearson, will sail to-day for Cadiz for order with a cargo of 2,550 bales cotton.

WE regret to hear that the flat Nazeerah, laden with coal and salt, has been lost at Diamond Harbour. We have not all particulars, but it is said that the flat began to leak, and sank rapidly.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Futtay Ally Shaik Ahmed and servant, Sub-Conductor J. Cody, wife and child, and two deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain G. L. Gilson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Southampton (May 22nd) via the Suez Canal with the English mail, passengers and the following cargo:—1,817 packages merchandise, 1,102 packages stores, 422 packages transhipment, 2 boxes and 2 packages specie, 1 cask wine, 1 box caps, 4 packages tobacco, 1 box paper, 1 box amber beads, and 2,463 packages for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JUNE & JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 41 a	6 1	Thursday 26	5 52 m	7 0
			6 42 a	2 8
0 12 m	3 4	Friday 27	6 28 m	6 7
1 15 a	5 11		7 19 a	2 7
54 m	3 0	Saturday 28	7 4 m	6 10
1 49 a	5 5		7 58 a	2 8
1 35 m	2 1	Sunday 29	7 42 m	5 9
2 20 a	5 6		8 30 a	3 6
2 21 m	2 2	Monday 30	8 11 m	4 2
3 2 a	4 4		9 24 a	2 5
3 6 m	1 9	Tuesday 1	9 1 m	3 2
3 38 a	3 10		10 9 a	2 6
3 56 m	1 6	Wednesday ... 2	9 46 m	2 6
4 18 a	3 3		over, since no evidence is tendered to the Court I consent to the charge being withdrawn.	

Moon—First Quarter, 3rd, 2h. 0m. A.M.

Parties thanked. His Worship and left the Court.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of May last, 82,235,899 lbs. (209,819½ bales) were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports:—3,767,456 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,87,390 were shipped to Falmouth; 65,950,035 lbs., valued at Rs. 89,36,856, to Liverpool; 10,38,800 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,09,000, to London; 3,04,200 lbs., valued at Rs. 73,500, to Genoa; 19,992 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,100, to Bordeaux; 9,52,392 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,80,263, to Havre; 39,200 lbs, valued at Rs. 14,000, to Marseilles; 7,069,664 lbs, valued at Rs. 19,69,605, to Trieste; 13,19,080 lbs, valued at Rs. 3,82,855, to Venice; 9,40,800 lbs, valued at Rs. 2,72,000, to Naples; 2,89,800 lbs, valued at Rs. 79,500, to Odessa; 5,26,848 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,36,875, to Hongkong; and 37,632 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,810, to Muscat.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "CYRUS."

ON Monday evening last, a large gathering of Freemasons took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, in honor of the annual ceremony of installing a new Master into the Eastern chair of Lodge "Cyrus," working in Bombay under the English Constitution. "Cyrus" is the youngest Lodge working in Bombay and has just entered on its third year, under circumstances which augur for it a career more prosperous and useful than it has run hitherto. The retiring Master, Wor. Bro. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady contributed to its prosperity not only by his position and personal exertions, but also from his purse. The Masters and Past Masters of at least a dozen Lodges were present at the installation ceremony, and the number of other brethren was proportionately large. The ceremony was ably performed by Wor. Bro Jamsetjee Dady; and the new Master, Bro. Pherozeshaw Rustomjee, was installed into the Eastern chair under favourable auspices. He invested the following members with the jewels of their respective offices, to serve under him for the ensuing year:—Bro. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Gheesta, senior warden; Bro. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, junior warden; Wor. Bro. Sorabjee Framroz, secretary and treasurer; Bro. Jehangir Eduljee Treasurywalla, senior deacon; Bro. Burjorjee Framjee Patel, junior deacon; Bro. Bomonjee Sorabjee Engineer, inner guard; and Bro. J. W. Seager, tyler. At the close of the regular proceedings of the evening, a silver tea service was presented to Wor. Bro. Hussey, the first Master of the Lodge, as a slight token of the appreciation by the members of his valuable services to the Lodge; and in order to mark their gratitude to him, they elected him by acclamation an honorary member. A Past Master's jewel, of the value of £40, was voted to Wor. Bro. Dady, the retiring Master, for his services; and a vote of thanks was also accorded to him for the able manner in which he performed the installation ceremony.

THE BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Society was held on the 23rd instant at the bungalow of Sett Fazalabhoy Kasumbhoy Nathabhoy, Byculla. Gentlemen other than the members of the Society were invited. At that meeting Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, the President of the Society, gave a brief sketch of the Society with remarks on its utility and aims. He said, amongst other things, that there existed various Societies in the countries of Europe with one object of promoting agriculture, and that each Society had adopted different means for the purpose. There were publications issued by several of the Societies, which, he observed, did a great deal towards promoting agriculture. There was a great want of an institution felt by the people in Western India with an object of publishing tracts in vernaculars, and that want had been supplied by the B. P. A. Society. This Society had published a tract in Marathi and Gujrathi, and its copies had been circulated *gratis* amongst the people at several places in the mofussil and here. From letters received from individuals in the mofussil, he learnt that the tracts had met with the approval of the people. Mr. Narayen Babsjee of Pardee promised that he would make the experiment of the manure of hemp land mentioned in the tract. His Highness the Rajah of Palitana received copies of the tract from the Society and caused them to be distributed amongst his subjects. His Highness had taken into his consideration the subject of agriculture so much, that he intended to try cultivation of tea in his own dominion and had asked the Society to send a Chinese to his State for the purpose. Four gentlemen in the mofussil, Mr. Rangrao Bhimjee, Hoozoor Collector of the Colaba Collectorate; Mr. Francis Sales da Cunha, Attorney-General, Damaun; Mr. Oomedram Runchordass, Hoozoor of the Kaira district; Mr. Venayekrao Wasoodeo, Magistrate of Bas

the Black Sea will lose its present importance, whereby our Trans-Caucasian transit will be left apart from the most important European trading movement.

These are, we repeat, the problems awaiting from day to day a final solution.

We cannot, however, forget that all that we have said was founded on the system of old ways of communication in the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasus. We did not then take into account the railways of the close future, ways strikingly changing the conditions of transport as well with respect to cost as to rapidity. The expected opening of the railway from Poti to Tiflis will probably soon furnish correct figures for new calculations and more actual arguments.

The subject of present consideration will have a more effectual form if in parallel to the way mentioned by us, a prolongation of the railway from Rostoff should take place, then the Port of Petrovski on the shore of the Caspian will, in its turn, occupy an independent position.

The Volga, Petrovsk, Bakon and the non-freezing Caspian present themselves as points of departure for our future commercial route in the same way as the railway to Orenburg serves somewhat as a new gate into Central Asia. Although the future is yet undeveloped and our conclusions are merely simply suppositions, nevertheless we deem it just to say that in the matter of the Central-Asian trade the railways of our country will be of the highest importance.—*Turkestanskei Vedomosti, No. 39, dated 3rd October* 1872.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

PATHANPORE, 18TH JUNE.

From time to time, as opportunity serves, I propose to send you some account of the customs, laws, and social condition of the Pathans. The Pathans cannot be recognised as a nation, but are a "people," though with clashing, heterogeneous elements. Their genius is essentially marshal and mercenary. However diverse in other aspects, this is a universal characteristic which rises above all tribal differences. The Pathan is a rigid conservative, jealous of his existing institutions, hostile to civilization—the active enemy of reforms, who moreover is shrewd enough to understand that the Englishman will, if he gains admission into his territory, sap the social edifice by introducing instincts not previously recognised, for his hereditary institutions will no longer be adapted to his progressive wants. Each individual meanwhile learns, thinks, and believes, according to caste; any interference with this hereditary right is therefore the signal for active enmity. The highest civilization of the Hindoo, who regards his system as more perfect than ours, does not draw him an iota nearer the European. It cannot be so with the Afghans, whose slumbering convictions will, as our civilization arches over the gulf of their hereditary belief, meet with a response after a period of anarchy, which we may foresee but cannot avert. Their government must continue tyranical while animal propensities predominate, which, by the way, is always the basis whence the most secured social and political laws originate, and apparently the natural soil on which intellectuality ultimately flourishes. The Afghan acknowledges the intellectual superiority of the Anglo-Saxon, but our numbers are insufficient to transform his character. The progressive advance of Russia will supply this physical want, and in the course of years Western feelings must "creep" over Afghanistan and gradually exhaust her hereditary elements. Like Issachar, she is now crouching between two burdens—the fear of invasion, the certainty of being ultimately conquered and denationalized. Meanwhile, the empire is torn by petty faction, rent by feudal quarrels, and harassed by mutinies, which seem to crop up, burst, and succeed each other as naturally as dreams skim over the brain of a sleeper.

Afghanistan, which is but cartographically, known to the general reader, may be described as that large tract of country hedged in by Persia and Beloochistan on the west and south by our territory, the Cashmere States, Balkistan and Kashgaria on the east, and on the north by the recently adjusted wavy line, passing along the extreme boundaries of Wakhan, Badakshan, Kundoor, the left bank of the Oxus to Khoja Saleh, the Kara Turkoman country to Punjdeh, and finally meeting Persian territory about lat. 36 deg. and long. 61 deg. east. Since the conquest of Turkistan the northern portion is recognized as Afghan-Turkistan, the southern as Khorassan. This must not be confused with the Khorassan of ordinary geography manuals, which is Iran, or the north-eastern division of Persia. The Pathans have no generic name for their country; Afghanistan is the Persian, Roh the Indian, and, according to Herodotus, Pactyica its ancient title. It would be futile to attempt a concise summary of the districts; the only one at all up to the present day is Colonel MacGregor's, which I regard as a brilliant reduction of complex narrative into a clear, lucid, and interesting survey. It is enough to indicate that the key to the whole is the Koh-i-Baba mountain range, which is regarded as a central star, whence radii travel to the territorial limits on all sides. Parsivans, Uzbegs, Turkees, Tajaks, and Pathans pervade the country, but the Afghans are the predominant race. They claim for themselves a direct lineal descent from the children of Israel. Although there is ethnological and philological proof to the contrary, they reject the very thought of consanguinity with adjacent tribes, whom they style *Fathans*, to distinguish them from the pure Afghans or "Puktuns." Apart from tradition, they cannot adduce any definite evidence in support of this claim. Their earliest works contain the Scripture history of the wars in Sham (Palestine), the Ark of the Covenant, the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, the history of Saul (Malik Tawalut), his quarrel with David, his journey in search of his father's asses, and his visit to the Witch of Endor (Salib Andor). Trump and Lowenthal reject, while James, in common with many eminent frontier officers, accept their tradition, which certainly has a strong pillar of support in the evil customs which tally with those of the "chosen people," for they are faithless to promises, scornful of treaties, servile, crafty, rebellious, and more addicted than any Mahomedan nation to the crimes which brought the vengeance of God upon the cities of the plain. Afghan traditional history centres in Saul (Sarul), the son of Kish, who, it is noted, had two posthumous sons born at one moment by different mothers of the tribe of Levi (Lawi). These were Barakiah and Jeremiah (Iramaia). David was their guardian; Iramaia displaying a martial spirit, ultimately became the Commander in-Chief of David's army. The son of Iramaia was *Afghana*, the *chef d'œuvre* under Solomon, the son of David. Afghana finished the Temple of Jerusalem, which King David initiated on the 10th August B. C 588, when Nebuchadnezzar (Bukht-u-nassar) destroyed the Temple (Bait-ul-mukadas). The tribe of Afghana (he had 40 sons) refusing to be proselytised, were persecuted so severely that they fled from Palestine to Kohistan-i-Gor and Firoza, popularly known as Ghawarai Moorgai, where they were recognised by their neighbours as children of Israel (Bani-Israel); and Afghan (Aoghan). After the captivity, and about the time of the Arab invasion of Khorassan, they wandered southward to the Suleiman range in Derajat. Khaleed-bin-Waleed, an Israelite, who had embraced the religion of Mahomed, sent from Arabia a missionary to convert the lost tribes. They on their part deputed a learned priest, "Kais," to the Khaleed at Medina, with a deputation of patriarchs, who all embraced the new heresy. To such a height of religious furore did these Afghans rouse themselves, that in one day they slew three score unbelievers. Mahomed, for this signal display of virtuous indignation, conferred upon them the title of malik or king, which had been bestowed by Jehovah on their ancestor Saul, and is to this day the name by which the tribal or family head of the Afghans is recognised. To "Kais," as the leader, Mahomed granted the cognomen of "Abdul Rasheed." "Servant of the Wise." When he went to salaam, prior to taking his departure, he bestowed an additional title upon him, viz., Pathan, which means mast or rudder, to signify his essential importance to the vessel of faith. A version of the story which Afghan authors generally hark, is however probably the correct one. Mahomed, prior to Kais's return, urged him to proselytise on every hand by the sword, foretelling that the Afghans as a nation would always be scattered, turbulent, impatient of monarchical institutions, and devoid of regularity or decorum in religious observances. To maintain these, however, the guidance of a priesthood must be implicitly recognised and relied on. Faction rent the deputation to such an extent that Mahomed, finally getting angry, dismissed them as an unruly turbulent set, consigning them to perdition.

"Pahtan" has been corrupted into Pathan, the national designation of the Afghans. The original name was Pukhtun, which is the Hebraic for "delivered." "Afghan" has the same meaning. Tradition records that the wife of Jeremiah suffered severely at the birth of Afghana; when she was safely tided over her maternal solicitude she shouted "Afghana—I am free; Afghana, this shall be my first born's name." Some authors derive it from his mother's wailing during confinement—"Afghana! Fighan," (Woe, grief alas!)

Kais was the patriarchal ancestor of the Afghans, which embraces the true "Puktun" nationality or his lineal blood descendants only. Although the chances are that the Afghanees spring from one stock, certain Kuzanee tribes, of which the Turis Jagis, Khugianees, Afreedees, Wuzeerees, Khutuks, and Bungush, are the chief, maintain that they are "Puktuns," but not Afghans. Kais, the 63rd generation from Adam, married the daughter of Khaleed-bin-Waleed, who presented him with three sons. These were Surbun, Buttun, and Goorghos', whence have sprung the Surbunnai, the chief representatives of which are Duranees, Kuleels, Daodzais, Momunds, Shinwarees, Mahomedzais, Eusufzais and Mundunes, the tribes of Swat Bonair and adjacent to Peshawur plain; the Buttunais, whence arise the Ghilzais, Moosa Kheyls, Esa Kheyls and Powindahs; and the Goorghostai, the principal tribes of which are Kakars and Judoons. The Dilazaks, now well nigh extinct, Afreedees, Orakzais, Wazeerees, Khuttuks, Khugianees, Bungush, Suleiman Kheyls and other minor tribes, are classed as Kazzarai, Kazazanai, or Kuzlani. They are the descendants of a foundling adopted by one Abdoola of the Oomur clan of Surbunnai, who gave him that name and ultimately married him to his daughter. His lineage acquired a separate tribal appellation to that of Surbannai, to which through his mother they belonged. One day Abdoola and his brother were strolling over a recent kafila encamping ground. The caravan was gone, but had left behind them an iron cauldron and a male child. The brothers cast lots for these; the former fell to Abdoola, but as he was childless his brother exchanged the boy for the pot. Abdoola in remembrance of this incident baptized him Kuzlani (an iron cauldron). The Kuzlanis embrace all the "Puktun tribes who are not Afghans." With the solitary exception of the Khuttuk, the descendants of Kuzlani are the wildest and infinitely the most uncontrollable clans of Eastern Afghanistan. Unfortunately they constitute the great bulk of our borderers, with whom we directly come in contact. MUKHBIR.
—*Pioneer.*

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

(*Times'* Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

As the Khiva Campaign will shortly come to a climax, it is time to give a general view of what has been done thus far. Five columns are reported to have left, two of them with orders to join two others before entering the dangerous soil of the Khanate. The principal column is the one which proceeded from Dijsak on the 15th of March, under the command of General von Kaufmann, the Governor-General of Turkestan. Having pursued its way along the northern confines of Bokhara—a region which necessitated only a few days' march through the desert—this column arrived on the 22nd of April at Aristan Bel. On the 24th of April it left Aristan for Khalsat, where it arrived early in May, and waited for the force coming from Kasalinsk by way of Irkibai and the Bukan hills. The junction of the two detachments was effected on or about the 12th of May, when the united force consisted of 21 companies, seven sotnias, 22 guns, and some Sappers, in all about 5,000 combatants. From Khalsat a march of 60 miles would bring them to the Amou, when, proceeding along the right bank of the river, they were expected to reach Schurakhan in a couple of days or so. At Schurakhan they would attempt to cross over into the principal province of the Khanate, and unless successfully opposed might be expected to arrive at the capital in less than a week. If everything has gone well, Khiva was taken about a week ago. For the sake of completeness, I may add that the Kasalinsk detachment, which joined them at Khalsat, left on the 22d of March, arrived at Irkiban on the 10th of April, and while encaped at Buckali, on the northern slope of the Bukan Hills, received orders to proceed further south to meet their companions in arms, at a place much more south than was originally given out.

The column next in importance is the one collected in and near the province of Orenburg. In accordance with the orders issued towards the end of January, troops were moved from the cities of Orenburg, Uralsk, and Orsk as early as the 25th of February, other detachments following between that date and the 8th of March. By the 30th of March the full complement had arrived at the Emba Post, making up a force of nine companies, nine sotnias, 18 guns, and a detachment of sappers, in all about 3,000 men. In addition to these there was a large train, the proportions of which may be measured from its including 2,700 camels. On the 8th of April the march began. On the 13th of April the van reached the defile of Sarantchildi, which was flooded by the melting snow. Having crossed with the loss of one camel, they found it necessary to construct a bridge for the main force following them. While at Ali-Tau, on the 15th of April they were met by an emissary from Isset Kutebaroff, the Khirgese hero of the Ust Urt, who came to offer them the services of his master. Then they knew they were safe from attack. Kutebaroff being the most powerful chief between the Aral and Caspian, and a determined enemy of the Russians until a few months ago, his submission simply meant that the Khirgese had given up fighting. On the 17th of April the force arrived at Tchushka Kul, where they had the pleasure of seeing the great Kutebaroff himself in their camp. The reports agree in describing him as a man of imposing presence, tall, calm, and sagacious, moving like a pagan divinity among his adoring countrymen. The negotiations with the great chief, though short, seem to have led to a perfect understanding. At Ali-Tau the troops had a taste of the worst side of the steppe climate. When they arrived it froze hard; when they left, 24 hours later, the Reaumur thermometer marked 36 deg. of heat. The effect of this meteorological escapade upon the health of the troops is not mentioned, but may be easily imagined. On the 18th of April they made the River Tchegan, following along the northern slopes of the Ust Urt plateau, about 60 miles south of Emba. April 30 brought them to Issen Tchaghyl on the southern confines of the Barsuki Steppe. Thence to Kasarma on Lake Aral, half way between Karatamak and Urgu, took them another week. At Kasarma a messenger arrived from Colonel Lomakine, the commander of the Kinderli detachment (sometimes called the Mangishlak detachment) informing them that the troops under his command were well on their way, and would meet the Orenburgh force at the southern extremity of the Bay of Aibugir. For some unexplained reason, General Verevkine, the Orenburg commander, sent the messenger back at once, ordering Colonel Lomakine to meet him, not at the southern, but at the northern extremity of the Bay, where the promontory of Urgu projects far into the stagnant waters of the Aral. General Verevkine then continued his march along the western shore of the lake, and on the 17th of May reached Urgu, where Colonel Lomakine had not yet arrived. Whether he waited for him or pushed on alone to Kungrad the first town in that direction, 50 miles further south, remains to be ascertained.

As regards the Kinderli (Mangishlak) detachment, under Colonel Lomakine, which was to have combined with the Orenburg force, should they not fall in with each other, it will be strong enough for independent action. Colonel Lomakine's campaign began by his van pitching a camp at Kinderli, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, half-way between Mangishlak and Krasnovodsk, on the 9th of April. In the ensuing fortnight the troops allotted to the detachment arrived from Mangishlak and the Caucasus. When all were assembled, 16 companies, 8 sotnias, 50 sappers and 9 guns, about 3,000 combatants together, paraded before their commander on the 26th of April. On the same day they set out for the Steppe, leaving the camp in the keeping of two companies and one gun, which force does not seem to be included in the figures just given. Traversing the steppe under the rays of a tropical sun (37 deg. Reaumur), they very nearly came to grief before reaching the wells of Suneka on the 30th of April. Though the distance is only 55 miles, the water they had taken with them ran short, the men getting so exhausted as to render progress impossible. The force was only saved by sending the cavalry on to Suneka with orders to fill the bottles again. How many succumbed is not recorded. Bish Akti became the next halting-place on the 1st of May. An earthwork having been thrown up at this little oasis, two companies with one gun were left in garrison. A march of 50 miles, interrupted by an insignificant skirmish with the natives, brought them to Busatahi, where some unfortunate Khirgese, allowing themselves to be surprised, had to part with 1,000 sheep, 300 camels, and 150 horses. As the next station Ilteidge is mentioned, with the date May 13. From there they meant to proceed through an arid tract to a place called Tabun Su, which, as it means "horse-pond," is too frequent a name in the Steppe to be identified. That they had not made their appearance at Urgu by the 17th is the last fact reported in connexion with the column. Possibly, Colonel Lomatine, an enterprising officer, has proceeded to Khiva direct. At any rate, he is believed to have discovered a short cut to the city.

Very little is said about the Attreck column, which started from Tchikiehlar on the 5th of April. All we know is that it was composed of 12 companies, 4 sotnias, and some 20 guns, numbering rather more than 3,000 men, and that it proceeded in the direction of the ancient bed of the Amou. It was to have gone on by way of Jgdi, Topiatan, and Karakum, marching first north and then east, by the line of wells marking the former course of the river. If a recent statement in the Tiflis paper *Caucasus* can be trusted, this detachment marched very fast and may be expected to have fallen in with the enemy as soon as any of the others.

The above constituting what may be called the fighting detachments, in the proper sense of the term, make up a total of 14,000 combatants and some 70 guns. Besides these other detachments were despatched from the same points, as also from Krasnovodsk and Mangishlak, to scour the Steppe and establish magazines at fitting localities. One large magazine and hospital was formed at Kinderli; others are mentioned on the northern declivity of the Ust Urt, in the Sam desert, and on the River Tchegan, between the Aral and Caspian; the existence of others still further south and east may be inferred from occasional hints, but cannot be distinctly located by the conscientious reporter. From all which it appears that both in the numbers assigned for the campaign and the precautions taken the present enterprize exceeds anything ever attempted by Russia in that part of the world.

Coupled with previous intelligence, what is contained in the above enables us to estimate the difficulties of the march—the main point of interest after all. There can be no longer much doubt that the columns proceeding from the east and west found the Steppe not nearly so impassable as it was supposed they would be. With the exception of a few arid tracts, never extending further than a two or three days' march, the troops in the localities mentioned seem to have threaded their way along continuous lines of wells, well filled by the melting snow, and, as a rule, provided with drinkable water. On the rare occasions when there was no water in the wells, or when the water found was salt the pipe-pumps and the boiling apparatus soon provided the troops with the necessary liquid, and cleansed it of its unpalatable mineral admixture. The Russians, it is obvious, have at last discovered at which season the Steppe is most accessible, and, moreover, have discovered routes and tracts unknown to them when they were first come into the country. Then as to provisions, the strongest detachment—the one which proceeded from Djisak—passed almost entirely through an inhabited country, and lived upon fresh meat a greater part of the way. The Kinderli and Tchikishlar detachments certainly had to cross the Steppe, where a thin sprinking of nomads is alone to be found, roaming about in the immense waste; but, not to speak of the herds and flocks captured by them, they lived upon preserved comestibles, and, as long as their camels were safe, stood in little danger of wanting anything. In keeping with these advantages was their rate of progress. Reckoning from Djisak to Utsch Uschak, the place where General Kaufmann was expected to reach the Amou on or about the 15th of May, a distance of nearly 500 miles. We find that no more than two months were consumed in the transit. Again, the Tschikishla detachment, if the Caucasian intelligence can be relied on, must have performed a like distance on the other side of the river in the same time; while the Kinderli force, being expected on the 19th of May, at Aibugir, was supposed to be capable of marching 500 miles in 40 days. Even the Orenburg force, which had an almost absolute desert to traverse the first week of the march, took only 42 days to get over the 500 miles between Emba and Urgu.

What is the secret of this signal success? What is the cause of a victory accomplished over a soil and a climate which has so long mocked all attempts to overcome them? No doubt the primary cause is the choice of the season, and the knowledge of the country the invaders have gradually attained. Then there is the patent fact of the nomads being frightened into absolute submission by the strength displayed. Since her last abortive effort to penetrate to Khiva, Russia has assumed so formidable a position in the adjoining oases that the roving inhabitants of the Steppe, once so dangerous to her exploring columns, evidently have lost the courage to interfere. Intelligence from all sides confirms this view. We have seen how meek has become Isset Kutebaroff, the indomitable Sultan of the Western Steppe. The like conduct is reported of Madali Khodsha, the great Khirgese Bey of the Kyayl Kum, or Eastern Steppe, who willingly offered to form a postal service for General Kaufmann. Another Khirgese chieftain of the same Steppe contributed 800 camels to the camp of the Commander-in Chief, soon after he had left Aristan Bel. Even the Ameer of Bokhara, though suspected of secretly intriguing against the expedition, repeatedly regaled it when touching his frontiers.

Again, the array despatched is far superior in strength to the troops formerly sent out on the same errand. Surrounding the Steppes on all sides, and occupying the principal wells, it renders the usual tactics of the Tartar, which consist of precipitate attack and retreat, a matter of considerable difficulty. If the Russians have been benefited by these circumstances, they likewise had a novel element of success in the progress which natural science has made in our day. Pipe-pumps were unknown at the time Perovski planned his fatal campaign; nor could he venture into the Steppe with a train of less than some 10,000 camels, considering that preserved meats were unknown, and his victuals had to be carried in the bulky and weighty form in which nature produced them. With European science enlisted in her enterprise, Russia now-a-days effects with comparative ease what she found all but impossible only 30 years ago.

Science will stand her in good stead also in carrying out what the Russian papers tell us is the principal object of the expedition, the exploration of the Amou Darya Delta. If one of the various arms of the delta prove navigable or if it can easily be made so, Russian steamers, after the coercion of Khiva, will soon ascend from Lake Aral as far as Kunduz and the borders of Badakshan. The scientific expedition equipped for this purpose, and which has already reached the mouth of the Amou, may be destined to mark an epoch in the political and commercial history of Central Asia.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" KHIVA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE *Daily Telegraph* of Saturday, May 31, says:—"In regard to the coincidence, a new light has been shed upon it by the publication in the *Hour* of a second parallelism—more close than the first—between a passage in our last 'Picture by the Way' and an article printed in 1871, and doubtless written by the same pen, in *Chambers's Journal*. We pause for a moment to thank our Conservative contemporary for the becoming way in which this new coincidence is pointed out. The *Hour* did not hint that we had stolen our Asiatic matter from old serials, but indicated the parallelism and asked for our answer. It shall be given very plainly and candidly. We have been deceived by a person whom we had good reason to trust, and have been made the victim of a piece of literary dishonesty to which every journal at all times lies open. This second instance of unmistakable self-repetition furnishes a new and unwelcome explanation of the first. Taken together—and there may well be others forthcoming—they prove that our correspondent has worked up old matter, which we could not know of, into his otherwise genuine communications, with the consequence that his letters are no longer to be trusted in this or any other particular. While the coincidence might be the unconscious reduplication of a typical scene, we suggested that explanation. The passage cited by the *Hour* forbids, however, any such charitable construction. Our correspondent has committed an offence against the public, against the morality of composition, and against ourselves—an offence which he must answer for. Meantime, we rely no longer upon any thing which he may send us, and, as the immediate result of this second exposure of his conduct, we shall discontinue the publication of his letters.

"Something more is due both to ourselves and to the public in view of the perseverance with which doubt has been cast upon the authenticity of our arrangements for reporting the Khivan Expedition. We had the service of two separate correspondents, of whom the one in question is Mr. David Ker. He is a Graduate of Wadham College, Oxford, and was highly recommended to us; he took a second-class in classics, in moderations, Easter Term, 1863, and second-class in classics, final examination, Easter Term, 1865. He was, we believe, in former days, the representative at St. Petersburg of a prominent London morning paper, for which journal he wrote, as we are told, until the time of his departure, leading articles. Commissioned and equipped by the *Daily Telegraph*, without restriction as to outlay, he started from Moscow for Riazan and the Volga; reached Saratoff, on his way to Astrakhan, but learnt before arriving at that point that he could not carry out our orders in this direction. He therefore diverged by way of the Crimea to Poti and Tiflis, and we received from him on Thursday evening last a map of the Russian march, which map had passed through Tiflis and bore its post-mark. His letters throughout have come from the places described in them, whatever is to be said about their contents. As for our telegrams, the first of them, announcing the fall of Khiva, reached us by Fort No. 1 and Orenburg, not from Mr. Ker, but from another special correspondent. Following this first message, *The Times* itself printed a telegram from Calcutta, stating that the Russian columns had reached Urgunj. This, if it be the town so named, is but eight leagues from Khiva city, and if it be the village in the Delta, the distance could not exceed 32 leagues. Afterwards arrived the separate message from Mr. Ker, giving the same tidings, by way of Tiflis, as those previously received by us, although the correspondents were widely separated, and communicated with us in different cyphers. It will thus be seen that our telegraphic intelligence was as genuine in character as we expected our letters to be, and that we had abundantly provided, so far as enterprise and good arrangements could provide, for the special information which we promised to the public. If anything be yet wanting in the way of frank disclosure in this matter, we are ready to supply it. There was and is no failure in our Khivan enterprise; we have still the service of a trusted representative, now, we hope, with the Russian troops, and grudge no pains which we have taken to let the English people know what is being done in Central Asia. What has failed is the journalistic principle of a man who has permitted himself to vamp up old pictures for new in describing similar scenes. We are no more infallible than our contemporaries, and have no secret by which we can detect such literary misdemeanours. The letters which have created this controversy were written where they professed to be written, and but for this sin against journalistic *decoir* they would have remained as valuable as they were graphic. They have not been up to the present time news-letters, but descriptive 'Pictures by the Way,' and they were kept back for the entirely satisfactory reasons which we have explained in previous comments. As for the writer's actual presence in the region, a communication from his father, which reached us yesterday, lies before us, with this passage, 'I have no letter from David since he left Kutais,' and the Tiflis postmark is stamped on the envelope of a communication which arrived from Mr. Ker at our office on Thursday evening.

"Any newspaper must regret, but need not be at all ashamed of, a piece of dishonesty like that practised upon us. We can plead that we have ever been too well served to suspect such a danger, and that we do not envy those whose practice or experience renders unworthy suspicions natural. With this explanation, which lacks nothing that we believe material to the subject, we leave the whole business to the judgment of the English public.

THE SHAH.

NASR-ED-DIN, the Shah of Persia, who will shortly inspect our institutions, has been managing since 1848 a people who are the French of the East. Witty, frivolous, disdainful of strangers, sceptics at heart, though fanatical in defending their religion when assailed by Franks, they are a very different set to govern than the Turks. The Turks are as Germans beside them. Fatalism, that opium of the soul, saturates the true Turk to such an extent that he knows little and cares less for public matters. He is fonder of home than of out-door life, addicted to dreams, convinced in a stolid way of his superiority to the rest of mankind; and, when once fairly roused, implacable in his ferocity and vindictiveness. The temper of Persians is as milk in a saucepan—quick to boil, very frothy when it grows to a head, but to be cooled in a moment by a dash of cold water. The old Turk will gravely step aside when he meets a Frank, and withdraw his gown from all contact with him; the Persian will wreathe his face in smiles at his approach, but make a grimace behind him when he has passed. In the bazaars of Constantinople conversation is carried on in quiet tones, and the shopkeepers squat smoking at their doors waiting till it shall please Allah to send them a customer; in those of Tehran the noise is as the chattering of a thousand magpies, and vendors skip about bawling the excellence of their wares and pulling strollers by the sleeve to come and see. The banishment of a Grand Vizier excites little talk in the barbers' shops and cafés of Turkey; the disgrace of the more subordinate Court functionary is as loudly discussed in small Persian towns and villages as if it affected the whole Empire. The Turk professes reverence for the Sultan, but has his private opinion about him, and is fairly indifferent as to who rules; the Persians criticise everything their Shah says and does, but are at bottom loyal; and doubtless not a little of the present Shah's success in handling his subjects comes from the fact that he has few of their defects, and is yet shrewd enough to play upon those in furtherance of his policy. Simple in his personal tastes (his favourite food is roast mutton), but a great stickler for outward pomp and Court etiquette; anxious for progress, but yet wishing all initiative in change to come from himself; humane and tolerant, but prompt to repress any overt disaffection—his empire is paternally governed, and the contrast between the provincial miasrule of Turkey and the working of a strong centralization is apparent immediately you cross the Persian frontier. The provincial Turk knows of nobody but the local pasha, who fleeces him more or less; the Persian is quite aware that above his khan stands the Shah; and the khan, who is aware of it too, never acts but in his master's name, and in certain difficult junctures refers to Tehran before acting at all. Nothing is done by Government to amuse the lower orders of Turks; in Persia a khan is in good odour with his Sovereign, just as the prefects of the Second Empire were, in proportion as he is liberal in organizing horse-races and theatrical shows for the people. It would be dangerous to let the Persians grow dull, for then they take to conspiring, and their conspiracies, while they last, blaze as furiously as straw fires. The sect of the Babiis, who made themselves so troublesome five years ago, took its rise in a stingily governed khanate, and after the Shah had quelled their revolt in 1869, and put their leaders to death with atrocious tortures, he hastened to send a generous khan into the district with orders to make everybody merry. Inventors and newsmen fare well in Persia. The former, if they put their discoveries under the patronage of the Shah, and have the sense to ascribe to him the honour of them, are encouraged and enriched; as to the latter, there is not a city outside Paris where scraps of news are so eagerly sought after, spread abroad, and exaggerated, as in Tehran. The Persians know sometimes a great deal more than is pleasant about foreign doings, but, it must be added, their popular authors have a singular talent for distorting European facts so as to suit the national taste for the marvellous. In a much read little book called "The Deeds of Two Naplouns" (Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.), Orsini's attempt on the Emperor's life takes this shape:—"The traitor Orsii brought and laid at the feet of his Sovereign a hat of such wondrous magnificence that the golden columns in the Imperial palace turned red with envy. But while all stood entranced at the splendour of this hat, Naploun in a voice of thunder told the traitor to put it on. He trembled and did so, and fell dead at his master's feet, for the hat was full of gunpowder and phosphorus." Things equally strange are chronicled in the life of Pamstoun (Palmerston), who, as Vizier of England, played always a leading part in news from this country; and it is to be noted that all Persian anecdotes bear traces of the keen Oriental love of cunning. A Persian seeking to render a great personage odious would not instance his extortions but his feeble wits; and the perspicuity of Naploun in the matter of the hat is but an upholding of the prudent doctrine that kings have an eye which can see through the most crafty designs of their enemies. Of Nasr-ed-Din so many prodigies of acuteness are published that if a tenth of them only were true his Majesty would be a most undesirable guest in any circle where there were secrets; but in the softer qualities of the heart he is not less exemplary, and the tale of his marriage with a peasant girl, whom he remarked whilst riding through a village and raised to the position of his chief wife, is sung and told from one end of the land to the other. This peasant girl was a remarkable woman, and though in age a year or two older than the Shah, exercised undiminished and always beneficial influence over him till her death. Nasr-ed-Din is forty-five, and in appearance quite the prince of an Eastern tale—a slim man with scornful sleepy eyes, a firm seat in his saddle, and a taste for doing merciful things. But it will not do to offend him, for his mercy has nothing of weakness in it. Feruck-Khan, ambassador to Paris and London in 1857-8, and afterwards Prime Minister, narrowly escaped the bastinado owing to a street riot which occurred in the first month of his Viziership; and as there is no hereditary nobility in Persia, rank being altogether official and tenable during the Shah's good pleasure, the highest State dignitary is liable to wind up an unsuccessful career by receiving a hundred blows with a bamboo on the soles of his feet. These punishments of important people were frequent during the famine insurrections of 1870, and they are apt to impart a wondrous activity to Persian place-men in their dealings with insurgents. But when a khanate grows hopelessly factious, the Shah has another way of treating it than by beating its governor; he rides into it followed by 15,000 or 20,000 men, and simply eats up the whole district as an invading army might.

Tehran has had a telegraph since 1861, and much has been done towards rendering the city habitable from a European point of view, which it used not to be fifteen years ago. The Persian gardens were always beautiful, and that of the English Legation, for instance, was a very bower of roses. But the majority of the houses were little better than mud hovels, being made of bad friable bricks, which soaked and fell in during the rainy season; and even the Shah's palace, though prettily painted inside with water-colours, was not more imposing than a large barn. Decent houses are being built now, some attention is being paid to drainage, and the bodies of criminals are no longer thrown into the roadway where four thoroughfares meet, to be devoured by prowling dogs. Most of these improvements are due to Englishmen, who have lived down some of antipathy which existed against them formerly; but it cannot yet be said that our people are as popular as the Russians. After the peace which followed the victories of Sir James Outram at Karrack, Buschir, and Mohammerah, a Vizier said to our Minister, now Sir Charles Murray, "You know the difference between you English and the Russians in this: When the Russians want anything of us they stroke our noses downwards in this way; but you English rub our noses wrong side up in this fashion." This was in the days of the dreaded Pamstoun; and another Vizier remarked to one of our subsequent envoys, "Look around this room: the pictures on that wall come from Russia; that musical clock is a Russian gift too; this star on my breast is Russian; but what ever came from you?" To this it might be answered that if we once began the game of outbidding Russian influence with musical clocks there is no saying when we could stop; but the reception we give the Shah will not the less be attentively watched by his subjects and compared in the minutest detail with that which the Russians have been bestowing. It may be mentioned that in Persian etiquette the honour done to a guest is measured by the length of the audience accorded him, and also by the height of the horse given him to ride—a taller horse for the Vizier than for the Shah would be a blunder not easy to repair. The Shah is a great amateur of beatiful calligraphy, the cultivation of which is a separate and highly honoured profession in Persia. Among the minor ways of entertaining him, a few specimens of British penmanship would be received at least with interest; but, to please him, the specimens would need to be good indeed, and the best engrossers in Lincoln's-inn would be put on their mettle to rival their brethren in Tehran.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

SMITH EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31ST MAY, 1873.

THE past month has been one of general dulness in the cotton market, and prices have declined ¼d on the middling grades of American cotton, ¼d to ⅜d on the lower grades, and occasionally ½d in Surat cotton.

At the date of our last a heavy feeling prevailed; middling Uplands were quoted 9d, and fair old Dhollerah 6¼d. The great depression in April had caused in anxious feeling among holders, and a further decline was feared. In the early part of May, the uneasy feeling continued without abatement, and prices gave way ¼d to ⅜d per lb; the money market became unsettled; three successive advances in the Bank rate took place, carrying the rate up to 6 per cent; a monetary crisis occured on the Vienna Bourse, and a fear was felt lest it should spread through Germany, where speculation had been rampant for two years.

About the middle of the month, however, a firmer tone crept over our market, a good deal of business was done quietly in Manchester, spinners attracted by the low prices bought pretty freely, and once or twice there was an attempt at a rally here, and a momentary advance of ⅛d was gained in arrival of American cotton. The low price of new Surats, especially Oomrawuttee, also attracted attention—sales were made as low as 6¼d for fair, and 6¾d for good fair, and an advance of ⅛d was established on these prices. Surats to arrive were rather eagerly enquired after, and some large transactions in fair new Dhollerah, *viâ* the Cape, occurred at 6¼d, and good fair at 6⅝d, which prices were afterwards advanced by ⅛d to 3/16d. Some rather unfavourable crop accounts also came from America about the middle of the month which contributed to swell the volume of business, and a rather speculative feeling showed itself for some days.

There was, however, no solidity about the improvement, holders continued to be anxious sellers on the spot, the American receipts kept large, the unfavourable rumours about the new crop died away, and several telegrams recently to hand report it to be doing very well. The prevailing tendency the past week has been to dulness, the grades of American below middling continue heavy of sale, and tending downward in price. Although there is a moderate demand for American cotton to arrive to fill contracts, prices remain with little change a shade lower than spot quotations for near deliveries, and a shade higher for distant ones.

Surats have shown more firmness than American, and the little advance gained recently has been fairly supported. Spinners are giving more attention to the new Bombay crop, finding it much superior in staple and cleanliness to the last one. At the same time the cheapness and abundance of low American cotton prevent Surats attracting so much attention as they would otherwise obtain.

Egyptian cotton has remained comparatively steady all the year, and notwithstanding the large crop, fears are expressed that supplies will run short in the autumn. Brazils, after being almost driven out of consumption from their scarcity and dearness, are now arriving in quantity and showing weakness in price, and this must continue till they are pushed into consumption more freely again.

The trade of Manchester during the past month has been very sound, prices have been supported with great steadiness, and there have been occasional indications of desire to enter into large transactions. We should say that quite an average business has been done, and in many cases producers are put well under order. The accounts from the Eastern markets have not been satisfactory of late, and the shipments going forward are thought to be rather large, still there exists a fair inquiry for goods suitable for these markets, and producers have no difficulty in selling at remunerative rates. The healthy condition of Manchester trade has made spinners think better of cotton than importers and speculators for the most part do, and hence their purchases during the past month rather exceed their consumption. We think at the present time the consumption of American cotton has reached its maximum, and we put it at 84,000 bales per week. From this time forward the tendency will be to use more Surat and Brazil cotton, owing to the larger supplies of those kinds coming forward; perhaps some increase should be made in the number of bales used from the unusual percentage of sand and dirt in the American cotton as also from its slightly decreased weight, estimated in our last at 2 per cent. We put the entire consumption at 63,000 bales per week of large average size, owing to the small amount of Brazil cotton used; it is about equal to 69,000 bales of the average weight of last year. The average consumption in 1872 was calculated at 62,800 bales per week. We thus allow for an increase of 10 per cent. on the average of last year, owing to the difference between good and bad trade, and a much larger production of low counts of yarn.

The Money Market during the past month has been somewhat agitated, and a rapid advance took place in the Bank rate from 4 to 6 per cent. The main cause of disturbance was the demand for Bullion for Germany, but some uneasiness was also caused by the Stock Exchange panic at Vienna. It now appears as if the present rate of interest would suffice to stop the drain of Gold, and the last Bank return shows a moderate improvement; still it appears doubtful if much ease in the Money Market can be expected for some time. The demand for Germany is likely to continue, and the financial distress caused by the explosion at Vienna will not readily pass away. There is a general impression that the "company mania" has been carried to a dangerous extent all over Germany, and that sooner or later more extensive embarrassments will be witnessed than have yet taken place. Continental politics are also viewed with some anxiety, and this tends to keep up a feeling of caution in the London Money Market. The losses, moreover, on the import of nearly all descriptions of raw produce have been very severe this year, and it is feared that unpleasant consequences in the shape of commmercial failures may be looked for ere long.

The prospects of our market have not changed materially since our last issue, and nothing has occurred to give a more cheerful aspect to the position of cotton holders. The prospects of supply for the present year have, if anything, still further improved. The large scale of receipts in America lends support to the now favourite estimate of 3,900,000 bales as total crop, including Southern consumption, and the rapidity with which the stock is being shipped to England shows that the Americans have little confidence in the future, and that Liverpool will have to carry a larger stock in the summer than we had anticipated. The feeling which lingered for a long time that our supply of American cotton would not suffice to carry us through the autumn has passed away; it is evident that the export from America to this country will be much larger than was once expected, for both the Continent and their own spinners are taking less than was